

## Vermont Daily Transcript.

ST. ALBANS, VT.

MONDAY, DECEMBER 7, 1868.

## Express Business.

In this article we shall attempt to give something of the history of the origin of the express business of the United States, and to make a few local remarks in relation to this growing institution. The express business, like that of the magnetic telegraph, is of modern origin, and is of American parentage. For many hundred years, the post boy had performed his part in carrying despatches by the aid of the fleetest horses, and the stage driver had been accustomed to do errands for the people along his route, and friends upon their journeys had taken and delivered souvenirs for friends, but the present system of "package express" had not been suggested—it was unknown.

According to the law of improvement, the "package express" is also the result of free state enterprise, and owes its establishment to Wm. F. Harnden, a Massachusetts boy, in 1839. Harnden was a young man of slight stature, weighing hardly 100 pounds, and of consumptive tendencies, and had been worn out with work in the ticket office of the Boston & Worcester R. R., when he relinquished his situation or obtained a short furlough and visited New York.

James W. Hale went to New York from Boston in the spring of 1836, and became the agent of a Providence steamer. Harnden consulted with Hale about a situation, and Hale advised him to do errands between Boston and New York. Another version of the story alleges that Harnden had conceived the idea in Boston before he visited New York. Harnden also consulted Major J. A. Pullen, by letter, who was a conductor on the Boston & Providence line to New York, and agent of the steamers, and received his encouragements. Harnden also had a talk with Mr. Moore, a conductor upon the Boston & Worcester R. R., and desired to enlist him with a partner. Moore was undecided, and Harnden immediately made a contract on his own account, with the superintendent of the Boston & Providence R. R.

The earliest public mention of the express was made in a Boston newspaper, dated February 23d, 1839, and is as follows:

## BOSTON AND NEW YORK

## EXPRESS CAR.

Important to Merchants, Brokers, Book-sellers and others.

## Wm. F. Harnden,

For the last five years conductor and passenger clerk for the Boston & Worcester R. R. Company, has made arrangements with the Providence R. R. and New York Steamboat Companies, to run a car through from Boston to New York, and vice versa, four times a week, commencing on Monday 4th March. He will accompany a car himself for the purpose of purchasing goods, collecting drafts, notes, and bills. Orders of all kinds promptly attended to. He will take charge of small packages of goods, bundles, &c., &c.

The "extra car" was a little sensational; for an ordinary valise served to hold all that the original expressman was troubled to carry for several months afterwards. This identical valise is now in the possession of Benjamin P. Cheney, Esq., of Boston, a successful express proprietor and railroad manager.

During the year, however, the business grew in proportions, and enough had been learned to insure the permanency of the institution, and in 1840 Harnden extended his line to Philadelphia, and E. L. Stone was commissioned to go there and act as his agent, and Major J. A. Pullen became his Boston and New York messenger. In all of struggle for the establishment of his project, the odds were against him. He had neither health, capital, nor friends to back him, but his energy triumphed over all.

In the autumn of 1840, D. Brigham junr., became Harnden's partner, and went to England to establish a transatlantic line. Offices were established in England, France, Scotland, Ireland, and Germany, and it was so arranged that Harnden & Co., at all their offices in the United States could make bills of exchange upon their foreign agents, or upon first-class bankers abroad. This arrangement became popular with the emigrants settling in America, who were thus enabled to return to their friends in Europe the money borrowed to pay their fare to the United States.

The health and strength of Harnden at length failed him, and he went South and died Jan. 14, 1868. He had been upon the highest wave of popularity in the United States, and his friends believed him to be rich, but not so, he died poor. He had introduced a new method of doing business into the world, and had lived to see, in a very few years, its necessity recognized by all men, and itself permanently established; but like Morse and many other discoverers and inventors, he did not make the money out of his enterprise. He was kind hearted and liberal, and none came to

him in distress who were turned away empty.

Alvin Adams, an orphan boy from Vermont, went to Boston, a "stranger in a strange land," and commenced life in the humble capacity of assistant in the Lafayette Hotel. At length he rose to the position of grocer on his own account, and in the extreme fluctuations of trade at the time, he failed, and lost everything, and was greatly embarrassed with debts which he was unable to pay. However, he rallied and paid his debts to the last dollar, and in May 1840, with P. B. Burke, he started an opposition to Harnden's express, between Boston and New York. From this move has grown the well-known institution of Adams & Co.'s express. The necessity of the express by this time had been discovered, and soon after express companies sprang up with great rapidity throughout the country.

On the 1st day of April, 1845, an express was established between Buffalo, Cincinnati, St. Louis, and intermediate points, by Henry Wells, Wm. G. Fargo, and another person. Wm. G. Fargo is a native of Onondago Co., N. Y., and from this organization has matured the great California express which has forwarded thousands of millions of dollars to the Atlantic cities.

Henry Wells, in connection with James W. Hale, started a letter express between New York and Boston, which soon extended from Chicago, Ill., to Bangor, Me. This express carried letters at the time at about one fourth the Government rates, and found it to be a very profitable business. The officers of the Government were determined to break down this letter express business, and arrested Wells & Co.'s messengers daily. Bonds were promptly given, and the messengers were enabled to make their regular trips, and in the suits which the Government instituted against the express, the express in every instance came out of the contest victorious. Mr. Wells made a proposal at the time to Major Hobbie, First Assistant Postmaster General, to take the entire mail service of the United States, including delivery, at five cents per letter. Major Hobbie saw in this event, about about 16,000 postmasters thrown out of employment, and could not entertain the proposition. This opposition of the express companies against the exorbitant rates of letter postage, backed by a large portion of the people of the United States, resulted finally in the adoption of our present cheap rates of postage, which have proved to be more remunerative to the Government than the old exorbitant rates.

The express companies relinquished their opposition under the new order of things, and Congress enacted laws forbidding express companies to carry letters without their being enclosed in prepaid envelopes, which is the law at the present time.

We come now to seek more particularly of the express companies doing business at St. Albans. In 1840, Major J. A. Pullen was Harnden's express messenger between Boston and New York; in 1841, between New York and Philadelphia; and in 1842, between New York, Albany, and Troy, via Hudson River steamboats.

In 1843 Harnden having sold out the Hudson River Express, Pullen & Copp started on that route for themselves. In 1843 a Mr. Jacobs started an Express from Albany to Montreal, Capt. E. H. Virgil acted as his Express Messenger and Agent about a year and then with N. G. Howard purchased the line. His route was by the Lake Champlain Steamers during navigation and in the winter season he staged it through Vermont. In 1845, Pullen of the New York and Troy line, united with Virgil of the Troy and Montreal line and formed a through Express line between New York and Montreal, under the style of Pullen, Virgil, & Co.

In 1855, Pullen, Virgil & Co. consolidated with a competing line, of which Wm. A. Livingston was the chief manager, and the route became the property of the joint stock express, under the style of the National Express Company, with a capital stock of \$250,000. Major Pullen remained a director of this Express Company until 1867 when he retired poor. At the beginning of Captain Virgil's intercourse with Canada in the capacity of an expressman, the field was not very promising of an abundant harvest. He had a peculiar people to deal with in Canada, a people who were slow to believe in the expediency of the new enterprise, but being a man of great experience, sagacity, and tenacity of purpose, and being sustained by great powers of endurance, through him the Express to Canada has triumphed, and is now regarded with the same popular appreciation there as in the United States.

The route of the National Express Company now extends over the following Railroads; the Harlem, Hudson River, Troy and Boston, Saratoga and Whitall, Rutland and Washington, Montreal and Champlain, and on the Champlain Steamers. This Company runs special cars from New York through to Montreal, via Rutland, Burlington and St. Albans, but does no local business between Rutland, Vt., and St. Johns, P. Q.

Of Cheney & Co's; Fiske & Co's and Cheney Fiske & Co's Express our records are not so complete. L. Bigelow

was the founder of Fiske & Co's Express in 1848, over the Boston and Fitchburg and Worcester and Nashua Railroads. In 1851 Bigelow sold out to Fiske & Rice, and in 1854 the firm name was changed to Fiske & Co. Fiske & Co's, route became extended to Burlington, Vt., over the Rutland and Burlington Railroad upon the opening of that road.

The route of Cheney & Co. became extended over the Vermont Central Railroad upon the opening of that road to Burlington, Vt.

The line of Cheney, Fiske & Co's, Express extended from Burlington, Vt., over the Vermont and Canada Railroad and the Ogdensburg Railroad, upon the opening of these roads to Ogdensburg, and to Montreal at about the same time, C. P. Geer, who was formerly a waiter-boy on the Lake Champlain steamers, was the silent partner in the as named Express Company and was the first local Express Agent at Rouse's Point, on the line of Railroad. After two years, in 1853, Mr. M. F. Chase succeeded Mr. Geer in the Office at Rouse's Point, when Mr. Geer went to Ogdensburg where he now is. Mr. Geer was the superintendent of Cheney, Fiske & Co's Express, until the summer of 1867, when the three last named Express Companies became united in one Company, which is now known by the name of the "United States and Canada Express."

The most successful Express proprietor in New England, is Benjamin P. Cheney, from whom the Express derived its name. Mr. Cheney is now one of the receivers and managers of the Vermont Central Railroad Company. He began life as a stage driver between Peterboro and Nashua, New Hampshire and early received the appellation of "the fancy stage driver."

There are but two Express Companies doing business at St. Albans, the "United States & Canada" and the "National." The President of the United States and Canada, is P. S. Fiske, Boston. Mr. Martin, of Windsor, who formerly ran as Express Messenger from Bellows Falls to Windsor, is now superintendent of the routes formerly run by Fiske & Co. M. J. Pratt, of White River Junction, who was formerly Express Messenger between Burlington and Boston is now superintendent of the routes formerly run by Cheney & Co., and Cheney Fiske & Co.

Since June 1st 1860, Mr. J. B. Fletcher has been the local agent of the United States and Canada Express at St. Albans, and his staff is as follows, E. L. Stowell clerk, George Beals, driver, Jas. Stebbins, helper. The messengers of this express running into St. Albans are as follows; between St. Albans and Montreal S. S. Allen; between Ogdensburg and Burlington, E. F. Osborne, F. A. Douglass, D. N. Bryant and B. A. Arnold; between St. Albans and Concord N. H. Robert Frye, J. R. Watson and C. A. Thompson; between St. Albans and Boston, W. A. Stowell, W. W. Morton and C. W. Pierce.

The President of the National Express Company is Wm. A. Livingston, Superintendent, E. H. Virgil and Treasurer L. W. Winchester. Over this line, Mr. Stephen D. Hopkins and A. M. Kendall are messengers between Burlington and Montreal, and the local offices at St. Albans are the same as of the United States and Canada Express.

Mr. Fletcher's livery for the delivery of goods about town is not to be excelled, his office in the depot is the perfection of neatness and its accommodating arrangements are not surpassed in New England, but this is not the greatest importance to be attached to the frontier Express Office, on Canada line. Here, the Express has more than its ordinary work to do and unites with its agency the customs and forwarding business. In the absence of the owners of the property to be transported across the line, either way, it is left to the care of the Express Agents and Messengers. The laws of the two countries are to be observed, strictly, and as the Express carries a vast amount of valuable merchandise both ways, their responsibilities are great. The messengers, in making their reports correctly to the officers of the two Governments are constantly between two fires. Goods are bonded both ways, all of which is to be remembered and nothing is to be forgotten. Goods in bond to go out of the country must be so reported to the Custom House of the country from which it is to go, likewise all merchandise not in bond, and the same report is to be made at the first Custom House of the Country which it enters and there entries are to be made and the duties to be paid, or are to be entered in bond. It is safe to say, that however difficult this branch of the business may be, it is safer for any one unacquainted with the laws of the two Countries, to send by Express, rather than undertake to go themselves.

BALLOU'S MAGAZINE.—The January number of this excellent monthly is received. The table of contents is unusually interesting, embracing several finely-illustrated articles, including "A Happy New Year," by Mr. Shillaber, and six cuts illustrative of the "Humors of a Political Campaign," together with choice stories and fine poems by such writers as Camilla William, August Bell, Jane G. Austin, James Franklin Fitts, Mrs. M. A. Denison, Mrs. R. B. Edson, Geo. H. Coomer, and a new serial for

young folks by the popular Horatio Alger, Jr. The wonder is that so much excellent matter can be furnished for \$1.50. ELLIOTT, THOMES & TALBOT, Publishers, Boston, Mass.

## Laws of Vermont, A. D. 1868.

Public Acts, designated by the Secretary of State for publication in the newspapers.

An Act making provision for the support of Government.

It is hereby enacted, &c.

SEC. 1. A tax of forty cents on the dollar is assessed on the list of the polls and taxable estate of the inhabitants of this State for the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, to be paid into the treasury of this State by the first day of June next in money, certificates or notes issued by the Treasurer, or orders drawn on the treasury, by authority of law.

SEC. 2. The sum of fifty thousand dollars is appropriated for the purpose of paying the debentures of the Lieutenant-Governor the Senate and House of Representatives and the contingent expenses of the General Assembly.

SEC. 3. The sum of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars is appropriated for paying such demands against the State as may be allowed by the Auditor of Accounts, and such drafts as may be drawn by country clerks, as provided by law.

SEC. 4. The sum of seven thousand five hundred dollars is appropriated to pay such orders as may be drawn to pay the contingent and incidental expenses of the executive and treasury departments.

SEC. 5. The sum of seventy-six thousand dollars is appropriated for the purpose of paying the interest on the bonds and debts of this State.

SEC. 6. A sum not exceeding ten thousand dollars, is appropriated to pay the expenses of the Vermont Reform School, to be allowed by the Auditor of Accounts, who shall draw his order on the Treasurer in favor of the Superintendent, on his presenting proper vouchers for the amount of expenses incurred, and on the approval of one or more of the trustees of said institution.

SEC. 7. For the payment of the bonds of this State such sum is appropriated, not exceeding one hundred thousand dollars, as may be in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, and in addition thereto such further sum as may be received from the United States Government on account of the claims of this State. The State Treasurer is authorized to negotiate on the best terms possible for the payment of said bonds, and the bonds paid shall be canceled by the Treasurer.

SEC. 8. For all taxes assessed by virtue of this act and paid to collectors of the same before the first day of February next, there shall be allowed by the collectors to the individuals or corporations making such payment, four per cent, on the amount paid, which allowance the Treasurer shall credit the collector on settlement of his tax account; provided, the collector pays the money so collected into the treasury before the fifth day of February next.

SEC. 9. Instead of the credit mentioned in sec. 64 of chapter 84 of the General Statutes, the Treasurer shall credit the several collectors one-fortieth part of the whole sum contained in the warrant by him issued for the collection of this tax to each collector, who shall be accountable to their respective for so much of such fortieth part so credited as is not allowed by way of abatements to such collector, and this section shall not apply to any tax but that assessed by this act.

SEC. 10. The treasurer of the State is hereby authorized to borrow a sum not exceeding \$200,000, and to pay therefor a rate of interest not exceeding seven and three tenths per cent, per annum, for the purpose of defraying the expenses of the Government and paying such appropriations as are or may be made.

SEC. 11. This act shall take effect from its passage.

Approved, Nov. 16, 1868.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives, that the Secretary of State be directed to issue circulars to the town clerk and selectmen of each town, to the mayor and aldermen of each city, to the State, and to such other person as he may deem advisable, which circulars shall call for information as to the number and capacity of the water powers of the different towns and cities of the State, and their advantages for the employment of manufacturing industry.

Said circulars shall also call for a statement of the different manufacturing, of whatever character of class, together with the resources and annual products of the several mines and quarries in the State, and the power by which they are severally operated.

They shall further call for a statement of the amount of capital invested therein; of the amount of raw material and value thereof expended; the tonnage of the products of the same; of the amount and value of articles manufactured; the number of employees engaged, and the amount of compensation paid; the number of persons wholly or in part dependent upon such labor for a livelihood; the facilities of transportation to suitable markets enjoyed; and such other information as may be of practical value in the further development of the manufacturing interests and internal resources of wealth of the State.

The Secretary of State is further directed to properly compile and tabulate the statistics so obtained, and cause 3000 copies of the same to be printed in suitable form for distribution, with a view to invite immigration and the investment of capital, and report the same to the Legislature at its next annual session.

Approved, November 18, 1868.

## STATE OF VERMONT.

OFFICE OF SECRETARY OF STATE,  
Montpelier, Nov. 22, 1868.

I hereby certify that the foregoing sixty numbers are true copies of acts passed by the General Assembly at its annual session, A. D. 1868, and designated for publication in the newspapers, in pursuance of section fourteen of chapter five of the General Statutes.

GEORGE NICHOLS,  
Secretary of State.

G. W. M. SMITH & CO'S for your pants and vest.

## WOMAN.

FEMALES. OWING TO THE PECULIAR and important relations which they sustain, their peculiar organization, and the offices they perform, are subject to many sufferings. Freedom from these contribute in no small degree to their happiness and welfare, for none can be happy who are ill. Not only so, but no one of these various female complaints can long be suffered to run on without involving the general health of the individual, and ere long producing permanent sickness and premature decline. Nor is it pleasant to consult a physician for the relief of these various delicate affections, and only upon the most urgent necessity will a true woman so far sacrifice her greatest charm as to do this. The sex will then thank us for placing in their hands simple specifics which will be found efficacious in relieving and curing almost every one of those troublesome complaints peculiar to the sex.

HELMHOLD'S EXTRACT OF BUCHU.—Hundreds suffer on in silence, and hundreds of others apply vainly to druggists and doctors, who either merely tantalize them with the hope of a cure, or apply remedies which make them worse. I would not wish to assert anything that would do justice to the afflicted, but I am obliged to say that although it may be produced from excessive exhaustion of the powers of life, by laborious employment, unwholesome air and food, profuse menstruation, the use of tea and coffee, and frequent childbearing, it is far oftener caused by direct irritation, applied to the mucous membrane of the vagina itself.

When reviewing the causes of these distressing complaints, it is most painful to contemplate the attendant evils consequent upon them. It is but simple justice to the subject to enumerate a few of the many additional causes which so largely affect the life, health, and happiness of woman in all classes of society, and which, consequently, affect more or less directly, the welfare of the entire human family. The mania that exists for precocious education and marriage, causes the years that nature designs for corporeal development to be wasted and perverted in the restraints of dress, the early confinement of school, and especially in the unhealthy excitement of the ball-room. Thus, with the body half-dressed, the mind unduly excited by pleasure, reverting in midnight rest, the work of destruction is half accomplished.

In consequence of this early strain upon her system, unaccustomed to it, and not in a delicate votary, to retain her situation in school at a later day, thus aggravating the evil. When one excitement is over, another in prospective keeps the mind morbidly sensitive to impression, while the now constant restraint of fashionable dress, absolutely forbidding the exercise indispensable to the attainment and retention of organic health and strength; the exposure to night air; the sudden change of temperature; the complete prostration produced by excessive dancing, must, of necessity, produce their legitimate effect. At last, an early marriage capers the climax of misery, and the unfortunate one, hitherto so utterly regardless of the plain dictates and remonstrances of her delicate nature, becomes an unwilling subject of medical treatment. This is but a truthful picture of the experience of thousands of our young women.

Long before the ability to exercise the functions of the generative organs, they require an education of their peculiar nervous system, composed of what is called the tissue, which is in common with the female breast and lips, evidently under the control of mental emotions and associations at an early period of life; and as we shall subsequently see, these emotions, when excessive lead, long before puberty, to habits which sap the very life of their victims, and nature has self-completed their development.

For Female Weakness and Debility, Whites or Leucorrhoea, Too Profuse Menstruation, Exhaustion, Too Long Continued Periods, for Protrusion and Bearing Down, or Protrusion of Uterus, we offer the most perfect specific known: HELMHOLD'S COMPOUND EXTRACT OF BUCHU. Directions for use, diet, and advice, accompany.

Females in every period of life, from infancy to extreme old age, will find it a remedy to aid in the discharge of its functions. Strength is the glory of manhood and womanhood. HELMHOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU is more strengthening than any of the preparations of Bark or Iron, infinitely safer, and more pleasant. HELMHOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU, having received the endorsement of the most prominent physicians in the United States, is now offered to afflicted humanity as a certain cure for the following diseases and symptoms, from whatever cause originating: General Debility, Mental and Physical Depression, Inebriety, Determination of Blood to the Head, Confused Ideas, Hysteria, General Irritability, Restlessness and Sleeplessness at Night, Absence of Muscular Efficiency, Loss of Appetite, Dyspepsia, Emaciation, Low Spirits, Disorganization or Paralysis of the Organs of Generation, Palpitation of the Heart, and, in fact, all the concomitants of a Nervous and Debilitated state of the system. To insure the genuine, cut this out, and ask for HELMHOLD'S. Take no other. Sold by Druggists and Dealers everywhere. Price \$1.25 per bottle, or six bottles for \$6.50. Delivered to any address. Describe symptoms in all communications. Address H. T. HELMHOLD, Drug and Chemical Warehouse, 594 Broadway, N. Y.

None are genuine unless done up in steel-engraved wrapper, with fac-simile of my Chemical Warehouse, and signed

H. T. HELMHOLD.

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## Twenty-five Years Practice

In the Treatment of Diseases incident to Females, has placed Dr. Dow at the head of all the physicians making such practice a specialty, and enables him to guarantee a speedy and permanent cure in the worst cases of Suppression and all other Menstrual Derangements, from whatever cause. All letters for advice must contain \$1. Office, No. 9 Endicott Street, Boston.

N. B. Board furnished to those desiring to remain under treatment.

Boston, July, 1868.

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## THE

## UNITED STATES

## Life and Casualty Insurance

## Company,

## NO. 1, EXCHANGE PLACE,

JERSEY CITY, N. J.

New York Office, 96 Broadway.

This Company offers all the advantages of other Life Companies, with many entirely new and

## IMPORTANT FEATURES.

1. The LOWEST RATES OF PREMIUM of any Mutual Company in America, and fully equal to 20 per cent.

2. Policy-holders can receive COMPENSATION in case of Disabling Accident, at rates of Premium no Higher than is usually charged for Life Insurance only.

3. Policies NON-FORFEITING after Two Payments.

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EDMUND C. FISHER, President.

JOHN B. CHURCH, Jr., Secretary.

C. W. BUCK, Agent for Northern Vermont.

AGENTS WANTED.

1847. 1868.

## CHARLES WYMAN,

## BRAINERD'S BUILDING.

Corner of Main and Bank Streets,

ST. ALBANS, VT.

HAS JUST RECEIVED A LARGE ADDITION to his Stock of AMERICAN AND SWISS WATCHES. Call early and see the new Eliza Watches, the pretty Swiss watches in gold cases, Ladies' sizes, at greatly reduced prices.

1847. 1868.

## CHARLES WYMAN

HAS just received a complete assortment of new and beautiful SILVER WARE.

1848. 1868.

## Charles Wyman.

BEWARE OF "PATENTS!" and new names for PLATED SPOONS, FORKS, &c., but call and purchase the TRIED AND APPROVED, the GENUINE RO. GERS' GOODS. Always a full assortment of Extra and Tripple Plate on hand. Your name neatly engraved without extra charge.

1847. 1868.

## CHARLES WYMAN.

## JEWELRY.

A N endless variety of Fine Gold, Etruscan, Roman Jet, and Plated Sets, Rings, Pins, buttons, Charms, &c., &c. Gold, Silver, Plated and Steel Chains, both Ladies' and Gents'.

1847. 1868.

## CHARLES WYMAN.

## CLOCKS, CLOCKS,

## MAHOGANY, ROSE WOOD, BRONZE, AND MARBLE MANTLE,

From \$2.00 to \$25.00 each.

1847. 1868.

## CHARLES WYMAN.

## The best place to buy

## TABLE CUTLERY.

A LARGE addition of the indestructible India Rubber Handle Knives, at greatly reduced prices.

1847. 1868.

## CHARLES WYMAN

## Pocket Cutlery.

WOSTENHOLM'S, J. Crookes, and American Knives and Scissors. A large assortment just opened.

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## CHARLES WYMAN.

## Spectacles.

GOLD, Silver, Plated and Steel. Real Pebble and Pebble Glass—from 25 cents to \$10.00.

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## CHARLES WYMAN.

## The best gold Pens and cases made in this country. Every pen warranted.

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## Charles Wyman.

## COMBS, COMBS, COMBS,

## Brushes,

Cloth, Hair, Tooth and Nail.

## Britannia Tea Pots.

CUT glass Goblets, Berry Dishes, Tumblers and Castor Bottles.

1847. 1868.

## Charles Wyman.

## A GREAT VARIETY OF

## Fancy Goods.

CONSTANTLY ARRIVING. All of the above articles will be sold very Cheap for Cash.

St. Albans, Nov. 25, 1868.

d-166-w245-17.

## Autumn and Winter.

## LADIES' FURNISHING GOODS.

I HAVE now opened a new stock of the above named goods, to which I respectfully invite the notice of the Ladies of St. Albans and vicinity.

Real Black Thread and Malta Laces.

Real Valenciennes and Cluny Laces.

Merino Undervests and Drawers,—Extra Quality.

Merino Hosiery.